

CLASSIFICATION OF INDUSTRIES

FOR THE

CENSUS OF MANUFACTURES, 1927

The classification of reports for manufacturing establishments consists in the assignment of each to the particular industry to which it belongs, in order to bring together, so far as practicable, data for all establishments engaged in the same or in kindred industries.

The assignment of a report to a specific industry is determined by the character of the product or class of products of chief value. This rule is occasionally disregarded, however, in order to avoid classifying an individual establishment in one industry at one census and in another at the next. To illustrate: In 1925 a certain establishment may have manufactured two general classes of products, one of which contributed 55 per cent and the other 45 per cent of its total value of products; but for 1927 these percentages might be reversed, the predominant class of products for 1925 becoming the secondary class for 1927. In such a case as this, in order to make the statistics for 1927 as nearly comparable as possible with those for preceding censuses, the establishment is classified in the same industry for 1927 as for 1925, unless it appears probable that the change is permanent in character.

The number of industry classifications recognized at the census for 1925 was 331. In a number of cases, however, certain classifications appearing separately in Classification of Industries, 1925, were combined in the published reports, so that only 324 industries are shown as such in the final report for 1925. At the census for 1927, several of the former industries have been abandoned, some have been consolidated with others in the same groups, and a number of new industry classifications have been established. (See "Changes in classification and industry titles: 1925-1927," p. 60.) The number of classifications now recognized is 340. The industries are listed alphabetically within each group and numbered from 101 in Group 1, 201 in Group 2, and so on. Thus, the last two figures in each industry number indicate the position of the industry within the group, while the preceding figure or figures indicate the group number.

For example, industry No. 411 is the eleventh industry in Group 4, No. 1403 is the third industry in Group 14, and so on. However, where an industry has been transferred from one group to another, or where a new classification has been established, the newly transferred or newly created industry designation is given the last number in the group, although listed in its proper alphabetical position. For example, Engravers' materials, formerly industry No. 1611, has been transferred to Group 7 and given its proper alphabetical position, but is numbered 723.

The work of analyzing and compiling the data and preparing the statistics for the 16 *industry groups* is handled in the Division of Manufactures by 6 *office groups*, and it has therefore been necessary, except in the case of Office Group 1, to assign 2 or more of the 16 industry groups, in whole or in part, to each office group. The following statement shows the assignment of industry groups to office groups:

Office Group 1:

Industry Group 1, complete.

Office Group 2:

Industry Group 2, complete.

Industry Group 5, except 507.

Industry Group 16—1616, 1617, 1620.

Office Group 3:

Industry Group 3, complete.

Industry Group 10, complete.

Industry Group 12, complete.

Industry Group 15, complete.

Industry Group 14—1405, 1407, 1411.

Office Group 4:

Industry Group 4, complete.

Industry Group 7—712, 724.

Industry Group 16—1625.

Office Group 5:

Industry Group 6, complete.

Industry Group 8, complete.

Industry Group 5—507.

Industry Group 9—903, 905, 908, 913, 917, 918.

Industry Group 16—1615.

Office Group 6:

Industry Group 11, complete.

Industry Group 13, complete.

Industry Group 7, except 712, 724.

Industry Group 9, except 903, 905, 908, 913, 917, 918.

Industry Group 14, except 1405, 1407, 1411, 1412.

Industry Group 16, except 1615, 1616, 1617, 1620, 1625.